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simple in his tastes, delighting in the curling smoke of the campfire and the small, still voices of the wild woods. He was accessible to every one and sought advice from all who would offer it; he respected honest opponents and worked with them as harmoniously after a conflict as before; he endured even malicious personal criticism with serenity. His tolerance was indeed amazing, and it sprang, not from indifference or disdain, but from single-hearted devotion to the larger, benign purposes that he cherished for men, and from the concentration of his strength upon the effort to realize them.

It was characteristic of the steady and consistent broadening of his interests that he passed from the study of the forces which have knit the outer fabric of the earth to the investigation of some of the potent influences which make or mar the welfare of men. The well-being of the people of Wisconsin, of the people of the nation, engaged the productive energies of his mature manhood. When the great war came and threatened the destruction of western civilization, he bent all the powers of his mind and heart to the great problem of gaining the victory for liberty and justice, and then, in these later, stupendous weeks, to a greater problem of making that victory secure through the organization of a brotherhood of free nations. The leader who began his presidency with the noble ideal of freeing human capacity throughout the commonwealth of Wisconsin fittingly crowned his too brief days, in the fulness of his powers, with well-wrought plans for ensuring to national and to individual capacity a free opportunity throughout a liberated world.

We rejoice that he has dwelt among us and that his spirit has moulded and will continue to mould the life of the university. "They may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them."

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE PRODUCTION OF MARBLE IN 1917

THE value of marble sold in the United States in 1917, according to reports made by the producers to G. F. Loughlin, United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, was \$6,330,387, a decrease of 10 per cent. (\$702,784) from the value in 1916 and the lowest annual value for our marble output since 1904. The quantity produced in 1917 was about 3,627,750 cubic feet (310,130 tons), as against about 4,795,000 cubic feet (409,970 tons) in 1916—a decrease of 24 per cent. The

quantity produced in 1917 included a small proportion of serpentine, as shown in a later paragraph, but no "onyx marble."

Of the marble sold in 1917, 2,156,351 cubic feet (about 184,370 tons), valued at \$6,100,280, was building and monumental marble—a decrease of 33 per cent. in quantity and 11 per cent. in value compared with 1916. The average price of this stone per cubic foot was \$2.83 in 1917 and \$2.13 in 1916.

The marble sold for use as flux, terrazzo and mosaic work, and ornamental stone, and the pulverized marble sold for use in agriculture and in manufactures amounted to 125,764 tons, valued at \$230,107. The marble sold for these purposes in 1916 amounted to 136,217 short tons valued at \$209,155.

The total value of marble sold in 1917 for use as building stone (3,702,563) was 22 per cent. less than that sold in 1916, and the total quantity (1,470,793 cubic feet) was 35 per cent. less. Exterior building stone, which represented 36 per cent. of the total quantity of building stone, decreased 37 per cent. in quantity and 25 per cent. in value; stone for interior work, which represented 64 per cent. of the total quantity, decreased 34 per cent. in quantity and 20 per cent. in value. Marble sold dressed for use in the exterior of buildings was the only building stone product that showed increase in quantity (13,549 cubic feet) in 1917; but the value of this product decreased \$38,328 (4.7 per cent.). The general average price of marble sold as building stone (rough and dressed) in 1917 was \$2.52 per cubic foot; the average value of exterior stone was \$2.05 and of interior stone \$2.77. Vermont and Tennessee produced over 56 per cent. of the quantity of marble quarried for use as building stone, each state reporting over 390,000 cubic feet. Vermont's output was nearly equally divided between exterior and interior stone, whereas 97 per cent. of Tennessee's product was interior building stone. About 37 per cent. of the Vermont and over 50 per cent. of the Tennessee marble was sold as rough stone. Georgia and Missouri were the next largest producers of building marble,

the quantity produced in each state exceeding 100,000 cubic feet.

The value of the marble produced for monumental use in 1917, including rough and dressed stone, increased \$318,307 (15 per cent.) over that in 1916. The quantity, however, decreased 255,230 cubic feet (27 per cent.). The average price per cubic foot was \$3.50 in 1917, which was \$1.29 more than in 1916. There was a large increase in the quantity of dressed monumental stone sold in 1917—107,403 cubic feet (54 per cent.), but a decrease of 362,926 cubic feet (49 per cent.) in the quantity of rough stone. Vermont produced more than 55 per cent. (377,418 cubic feet), and Georgia more than 25 per cent. of the country's output of monumental marble. Missouri, New York and Tennessee rank next in this product.

Marble for ornamental and "other uses" declined in quantity but increased in value in 1917, as it did in 1916. Marble for "other uses" includes rough stone sold to lime burners, to carbonic acid factories, to pulp mills and to blast furnaces; crushed stone for road metal and terrazzo; small cubes for mosaics; and finished stone for electrical apparatus and ornamental purposes. The stone sold for flux to blast furnaces amounted to 21,194 long tons, valued at \$24,899, and for terrazzo to 17,551 short tons, valued at \$51,218. In 1916 the stone sold for terrazzo was 24,340 short tons, valued at \$83,466.

THE BRITISH NATIONAL UNION FOR SCIENTIFIC WORKERS¹

THE first general meeting of the National Union of Scientific Workers was held on October 27, and was attended by representatives of eleven branches with more than five hundred members. The constitution of the union was determined, subject to slight alterations in redrafting the rules. It was agreed upon by the meeting that the objects of the union should include:—(1) To advance the interests of science—pure and applied—as an essential element in the national life; (2) to regulate the conditions of employment of persons with adequate scientific training and knowledge and (3) to secure in the interests

¹ From *Nature*.

of national efficiency that all scientific and technical departments in the public service, and all industrial posts involving scientific knowledge, shall be under the direct control of persons having adequate scientific training and knowledge. Special objects deal with obtaining adequate endowment for research and advising, as to the administration of such endowment, setting up an employment bureau and a register of trained scientific workers, and obtaining representation on the Whitley industrial councils. An applicant is qualified for membership if he or she has passed the examination leading to a university degree in science, technology, or mathematics, and is engaged at the time of application on work of a required standard, though certain other qualifications are regarded as equivalent to university degrees and admitted in lieu thereof. A resolution was carried unanimously that a special advisory committee should be appointed to deal with questions arising in connection with the promotion of research. At the close of the meeting the officers for the ensuing year were appointed as follows: *President*: Dr. O. L. Brady (Woolwich). *Secretary*: Mr. H. M. Langton (miscellaneous). *Treasurer*: Mr. T. Smith (National Physical Laboratory). *Executive*: Mr. G. S. Baker, Dr. N. R. Campbell, Dr. C. C. Paterson (N.P.L.), Mr. R. Lobb, Mr. J. W. Whitaker (Woolwich), Dr. H. Jeffreys, Dr. F. Kidd (Cambridge), Dr. C. West (Imperial College), and Dr. A. A. Griffith (Royal Aircraft Establishment). The address of the secretary is Universal Oil Co., Kynochtown, Stanford-le-Hope, Essex.

THE DE LAMAR REQUESTS FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH

THE will of Captain Joseph Raphael De Lamar, mine owner and director in many large enterprises, leaves nearly half of his estate, estimated at \$20,000,000, to the Harvard University Medical School, Johns Hopkins University and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University for medical research into the cause of disease and into the principles of correct living. The